FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. laverty's Theatre-Our Goldins. Maverty's Theater-Grades Concert.

Kapter of Bind's Sandres—Concert.

Madinon Square Theater-Hazel Kirks.

Metropoli ion Concert Malt-Strondway, the av., and the st.

New York Agunetum—Pindors.

N blo's Gorden—Tie Cittl Strater. Union Square Theatre-Tin Love of His Life.

Wallack's Theatre-Kit, the Artanese Traveller Windsor Thentre-Hearts of Oak Gen. Garfield's Credit Mobilier Record.

From his Own Soorn Testimony before the Poland Conneittee, Jan. 14, 1873.

I never moned, received, or agreed to receive may stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Portile Rollrand. nor any dividends or profits arising from either of them.

### From Judge Poland's Report, Feb. 18, 1873-Gurfeld's Testimony

The facts in regard to Mr. Garfield, as found by the committee, are that he agreed with Mr. Ames to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, but did not pay for the same. Mr. Ames received the eighty per cent, dividend in bonds and sold them for ninety-seven per cent., and also received the sixty per cent. cash dividend, which, together with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$320. This sum was paid over to Mr. Garfield by a check on the Sergeant at Arms, and Mr. Garfield then understood this sum was the bulance of dividends ofter paying for

From the New York Times, Feb. 19, 1873. Messra Kelley and Garfield present a most distress figure. Their participation in the Credit Mobilier affair is complicated by the most unfortunate contradictions of

From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1873. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret.

The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though Oakes Ames may have succeeded in conocaling his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishenor of the act. as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Some of them have indulged in testimony with refer ence to the matter which has been contradicted. The committee distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under outh is morally, if not legally,

It is the clear duty of Congress to visit with punish ment all who took Credit Mobiler stock from Cakes

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 19, 1879. James A. Garfield of Ohio had ten shares; never paid a

dollar; received \$329, which, after the investigation began, he was anxious to have considered as a loan from Mr. Oakes Ames to himself. Well, the wickedness of all of it is that these men be-

trayed the trust of the people, deceived their constituents, and by evasions and falsehoods confessed the transaction to be disgraceful, From the Frilame, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. Amus establishes very clearly the point that he was not alone in this offence. If he is to be expelled for bribery, the men who were bribed should go with him.

### A Fact to be Deplored.

This canvass for a President will be dis tinguished from all others in the history of the United States by one circumstance which every self-respecting citizen, Democrat or Republican, must sincerely deplore. For the first time since the foundation of the Government, there is question as to the personal integrity of a candidate for the nation's highest office.

Our people have not been accustomed to hear charges of personal dishonesty brought against the men presented for their suffrages.

That is because the candidates chosen by both great parties in all past campaigns have been men against whose private character there was not even suspicion. The selection by either party of a candidate not only suspected but proved to be guilty of corrupt practices, is absolutely without

One thing, and only one thing, could be more humiliating to our national pridetion and inauguration of a President branded with personal dishonor!

An Interesting Figure. Among the Senators of the United States is one who makes no enemies. A partisan himself, in times of hottest partisanship he succeeds in preserving the good will of his opponents. He is never unkind, discourteous, or exasperating in debate; he never draws upon himself the personal animosity of those with whom he is politically in conliet. Serene in his demeanor, gentlemanly in his bearing, estimable in every way, ho passes on through term after term of service, respected by his colleagues of both parties and pointed out to the visitor in the gallery as one of the most notable men in the Senate. His tall, well-attired figure attracts the stranger's attention. He moves from the Democratic to the Republican side of the chamber, and is greeted wih equal cordiality on both. When he rises to speak he is heard with respect, for there is never a sharp or provoking word ready apon his tongue. His slow deliberate utterance and well-considered sentences have an impressive effect. The sedate manner and correct diction seem as proper to him as the symmetry of his tightly buttoned frock coat. His speeches are logical and enriched with apt classical allusions. If they do not excite the hearer to enthusiasm it is because they deal, as a rule, with broad, philosophic principles, rather than with those details of every-day politics which move and interest the masses.

In a life of THOMAS F. BAYARD, written by Mr. EDWARD SPENCER of Maryland, and just published by the APPLETONS, we have an attempt to sharpen the outlines of an individuality which have always been somewhat vague to the popular view. Mr. SPEN CER's concluding words should have introduced his subject, since they, perhaps, give a clue to the purpose of the book. BAYARD," he says, "is one of our leading statesmen, and a man upon whom the hopes of very many are concentrated, that he may become in the near future the leader of the republic backward from perilous paths to the better ways of old."

We regret that Mr. SPENCER'S book does not throw much new light on the two most important crises of Senator BAYARD's career. The first was in 1861, when a momentous question was presented to all citizens of the United States loyal to the Constitution and the flag. Mr. BAYARD's attitude at that time is a matter of some interest. His biographer devotes only two pages to it. Nearly onehalf of this inadequate space is used in contradicting a story to the effect that Mr. BAYARD was actually the "Captain of a early in 1861, " when no one could tell what neither for Secessionist purposes nor to aid

SPENCER, "outran his discretion," demanded that this company surrender its arms to the United States authorities. Lieut. BAYARD refused to surrender them without an order from the State authorities, whereupon the Federal officer broke open the door of the armory and carried off the muskets. There is certainly no sufficient ground here for any charge that Mr. BAYARD was ever in rebellion against the Government.

Of the "peace meeting" held in Dover in June, 1861, Mr. SPENCER records the fact that, while some of the speakers were carried away by excitement, Mr. BAYARD was calm and temperate. He described the horrors of a fratricidal war with earnest eloquence. "Better," he thought, "while deeply deploring the revolution which had severed eleven States from the Union, if a peaceful accommodation was impossible, that the discontented States should be allowed to withdraw than run the awful risk of such a war." Mr. SPENCER remarks with truth that this speech was made at a time "when many men were thrown off their balance, and viewed things distorted under the all-prevailing excitement," and that "not all had the calm, steady mind that stood like a rock amid the storm."

The second important crisis in Senator BAYARD's career was when the Republican party attempted to put in office a candidate for President who had been defeated at the polls, and threatened war if they were resisted. "Mr. BAYARD," says his biographer, "confesses that he and all his friends were filled with apprehension at what they saw and heard and knew." When the day came for the two Houses to meet in convention, Mr. Spencer tells us that "more than half the entire army of the United States was collected in Washington." "Mr. BAYARD," he continues, "did not intend that this country should be Mexicanized, but addressed all his energies to the preparation of a remedy in the form of law." The result is well known. Mr. Spencer's explanation of the unfortunate relation between Mr BAYARD's efforts to create the Tribunal and the result is that he assumed, "in the essential nobility of his nature, that other men would be actuated by the same motives as those which compelled him to do what he

The picture presented in this book of Senator BAYARD's physiological and moral characteristics is accurate. In describing Mr. BAYARD's fine face, Mr. SPENCER notes especially the "cool, expressive gray eyes." and the "pent house arch of heavy eyebrows above them-eyebrows of prodigious flexibility and an unusually wide are of motion." Again, he says that when the Senator is making a great speech "his mobile eyebrows rise and fall like a portcullis to a tower of strength." To the purity of Senator BAYARD's private life and the graces and charms of his social intercourse, he pays a tribute which is not overdrawn.

#### West Point, Whittaker, and the War Office.

It is announced that the Academic Board has found Cadet WHITTAKER deficient in philosophy. That means much; perhaps for WHITTAKER it means everything. WHITTAKER is a member of the second class, now become the first class for the academic year which is commencing. Its studies during the last year have been al most wholly-outside of the technical military pursuits which continue through all the years-in natural science, just as its first two years were devoted to mathematics and modern languages, and its last year will be devoted to engineering, ethics and law, and mineralogy and geology. Thus natural science is everything, outside of the military studies proper, in the third year, and natural philosophy and astronomy are the key points for the course of natural science in that year; and the class instructor and director of the examination for philoso phy and astronomy was Capt. CLINTON B. SEARS, Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry that condemned WHITTAKER.

It has not been announced in so many words that WHITTAKER has been dropped, and ceases to be a member of the Military Academy, but the omens point that way. Now, apart from the question whether WHITTAKER slit his ears and scissored his hair, and then swore falsely about it, is there anything strange in the result of his examinations? The alleged outrage occurred on the night of April 5. From that time to this the colored cadet, guilty or innocent, has lived in an excitement unsuitable for study. During many days he was himself a witness in court; at other times he was under private examination by detectives and others; throughout, he has had regular duties of drill and parade. Would any cadet of average capacity be able to devote himself to study under such circumstances, in the last two months and more preceding his examinations, so as to acquit himself with credit? During the all-important seventy days preceding the annual examinations. the colored cadet must have had his mind almost utterly distracted from his books, for his reputation was at stake, and all eyes were on him. Yet, as his previous career at the Academy shows, he was among the backward students of his class, who required all their time to be able to keep up with those more gifted. What wonder that

he is found deficient? The next question to be asked is whether this is the result that the War Office has been waiting for. The Court of Inquiry finished its labors and made its report weeks ago. Gen. SCHOFIELD promptly endorsed it and forwarded it to Mr. Ramsey; Mr. RAMSEY turned it over to the Judge Advocate General. Meanwhile Cadet WHIT-TAKER is first put under arrest, and then put through an examination in his studies The report to the War Office was decisively against him, and was to the effect that he had been guilty of a gross attempt to deceive and of perjury. The Academy puts it to the War Office to say what shall be done in such a case, and the War Office waits, anparently, to see how the examinations of WHITTAKER come out; for during all these weeks it is absolutely dumb, uttering no word or line to show that it approves or disapproves the report of the court, and indicating in no way what action, if any, it will take on the report. Does not this look

like temporizing or dodging? If the object of the War Office has been to have Whiffaken quietly dropped out on his record as a student, it seems to be in a fair way of success. So far as can be determined from the nature of the examination, not a shadow of allowance was made for WHITTAKER on the ground of his peculiar disadvantages for study since April 5. He was treated in the examination, apparently, either as if these disadvantages did not exist, or as if it were finally adjudiented rebel company" at the outbreak of the war. | that he brought them on himself. He did It appears from Mr. Spencer's account that | pass, so far as appears from any public announcement, in several branches of natural perils or troubles were ahead," and when the science, in his drawing, and in his technical position of Delaware was uncertain, a militia | military studies; but, examined in natural company was organized in Wilmington, philosophy and astronomy, by the officer who had examined him before the Court of in suppressing rebellion, but simply for Inquiry, he was found deficient by the Acaprotection. Mr. Thomas F. Bayand | demic Board, some or all of whose members was First Lieutenant of the company. A | had believed him guilty of the dishonorable

The bulk of the evidence certainly seems to be that he was so guilty, and also that he must be deficient in his studies. But that does not make less peculiar the ways of the War Office. Is it intended that the Whirt-TAKER case shall go off on the side issue of failure to pass his examinations?

### The Secret Service.

The Revised Statutes, section 194, require that "the head of each department shall make an annual report to Congress of the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in his department and the offices thereof; stating the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed and the sums paid to each, and also

whether they have been usefully employed." For the last year no report was made from the Treasury until one was extorted by a special resolution of the Senate; and it was withheld for reasons that are best known to JOHN SHERMAN. Even then the list for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was omitted, because Pits preparation involved a great amount of labor.'

According to this report, the "office of the secret service division " cost \$38,535.96 last year, on the regular rolls, exclusive of another class described as follows: "There are also employed as assistants and informers, as emergencies arise, persons whose names it would be against public policy and the interests of the public service to divulge." Mr. Sherman does not state how much money was paid these "assistants and informers,"

Under GRANT, this secret service was an instrument of outrage and oppression of the most infamous sort. The officials and the public money were used by BABCOCK and the Washington Ring to aid in the safe burglary, by which it was proposed to seize, imprison, and convict Mr. COLUMBUS ALEX-ANDER, an innocent citizen, of a conspiracy, through perjured testimony, which HAR-RINGTON and others of Boss SHEPHERD'S creatures had themselves organized; and the only reason for this outrage was that Mr. ALEXANDER had resisted their plundering schemes. The secret service was also employed as a political engine, and could always be commanded to rovenge the personal griefs and to serve the passions of the corrupt erew that were then running the Government. These detectives were ready to furnish any form of testimony to strike down opposition to Ring rule, and to pursue any man or woman who stood in the way.

Tens of thousands were squandered and stblen every year without the least accountability. LANDAULET WILLIAMS approved the so-called vouchers, and this fund was divided among a gang of official thieves, informers, detectives, and adventurers. There was no check on the plunder, and if the complicity of this secret service division in the safe burglary had not been discovered, it would probably have gone on stealing without limit.

Whether the present members of this force are any better than their predecessors cannot be known. But under a government ike ours this system of employing spies, informers, and detectives as a part of the machinery is odious and inconsistent. No expenditure of public money should be a secret from Congress. No Secretary, except in case of a national emergency, should be allowed discretion to employ persons whose names and whose service must be concealed.

## All to Accommodate Mr. Conkling.

It is asserted that Mr. Roscoe Conkling was in an embarrassing dilemma as to the choice he should make of a candidate for United States Senator in place of Mr. KER-NAN. Two friends demanded his support. They were Mr. PLATT and Gen. ARTHUR. He was perplexed to decide between them. To relieve Mr. Conkling from this embarrassment, the Republican National Convention nominated Gen. ARTHUR for Vice-President. That removed him from the list of contestants for the Senatorship. Whether elected or not, the honor of the nomination was deemed sufficient to satisfy him.

It must be admitted that, if this explanation be correct, the course of the Convention was highly considerate toward Mr. Coxk-LING. His imperial will was reverently regarded. The one-man power, if it could not lay the foundation of a monarchy, made itself felt.

In truth, the Convention greatly excelled Gov. SPRAGUE in its regard for the sensitiveness of the representative of imperialism.

#### What Would Our Republican Friends , Say to It?

If it is right for a member of the National Legislature to take a fee in a matter which may come before the legislative body to which he belongs for its official action thereon, then it is right for a President of the United States to accept a retainer in a matter with reference to which he might have occasion to act officially-a measure which he might be called upon to approve or to

veto. Gen. Ganfield took pay in a case which he knew would come before the House of Representatives, of which he was a member, for its official action thereon.

Was this right? If it was right, then it would be proper for him now, while he is a candidate, to accept retainers in matters which he knows yould come before him, if he should be elected, for his official action thereon as President of the United States.

Do our Republican friends think that What have they to say to the proposition?

The entire Republican party now finds itself forced into the humiliating attitude which Gen, GARPIELD assumed at his memorable private interview with OakEs AMES. The party s now beseeching the people to " let it go as

Pretty much the only Republicans who are zealous in the support of Garrield are of that class which threatened to bolt if GRANT was nominated. Well, Gen. GARFIELD made a speech at

Washington on Wednesday evening. Verbesity and gush were its great features. GARFIELI has been unlucky in his education. If he could have a few months' training as a reporter in some good newspaper office, the oratorical nonsense might be taken out of him.

GARFIELD now professes to feel a great reverence for the sovereignty of the people. He didn't show it in 1876-'77.

What is the reason that preachers and expreachers so seldem bear transplanting into the field of active politics?

Gen. HARTRANFT failed to have his apcointment as Collector at Philadelphia confirmed by the Senate, but Haves has taken care not to have him disappointed, by conferring on him the coveted place and pay.

The Brooklyn Eagle flaps its wings, so to speak, and utters shrill screams of delight over the discomilture of the local heads of its party. It speaks of the legislation which enabled the Republican managers to seize upon the principal municipal offices as " essentially good;" it is well satisfied, on the whole, with their appointments, and it asserts that an im-Federal officer, "whose zeal," says Mr. | conduct with which he had been charged. | portant gain for the cause of good government

has been effected in " the diamissal of an iguorant, rapacious, insolent band of professional placeholders." There are Brooklyn Democrats, however, who do not share or relish the Eagle's demonstrative delight over the Republican capture, by means of partiesn Albany legislation, of the government of the second

Democratic city of the State. Yesterday was the anniversary of the attle of Bunker Hill. To-day is the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. The former mmenced and the latter ended one of the most notable epochs of history. It produced the American Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Presidency of Washington, the French revolution, the decapitation of Louis XVI., and the advent and the catastrophe of the empire of Napoleon I. The two battles altered the maps of two continents, and the intervening forty years generated ideas which are still working out great changes in every part of the globe.

The smells that reek up from some of the narrow tenement-house streets on the east sidare unpleasantly suggestive of the pestilence that is sure to come, one of these years, and that for aught we know may be even now on the way.

We cannot too earnestly caution the dele gates and visiting statesmen against experimenting upon their constitutions with Cincinnati whiskey. If they cannot get along without alcoholic stimulus, let them stick to the light native wines and to Cincinnati lager, which is said not to be a bad beer as beers go. But the cooler and clearer they keep their heads during their stay in Cincinnati the better for the country.

The surprise on the Seekonk yesterday was general and profound. That HOLMES of Pawtucket should have been first in the amateur race, and GAISEL second, was in accordance with expectation; but that Ross and Plais-TED should have beaten both HANLAN and BOYD, giving the Englishman only third prize and HANLAN nothing at all, was one of those upsettings of calculations that will open volumes of discussion, and prove the foundation of future races.

People who put papers into corked bottles, and the bottles into the sea, falsely pretending that the writers of the papers are on the Atalanta, and that she is just going down, may think this to be a joke, but it is as stale as it is shabby. No terrible calamity is a fit subject for a hoax. There is a total absen humor, as well as a strong evidence of heartlessness, in this miserable business.

The sun's face is again spotted. A small spyglass shows a row of spots north of his equator, running in a northeast direction, and a group of huge spots just coming into view around the eastern edge of the disk. With a suitable telescope the ridging of the surface about the spots and the broken edges and gloomy depths of the vast caverns can be studied. Jupiter, now very bright in the early morning sky, is hastening toward his perihelion or point of nearest approach to the sun and some astronomers have conjectured that it is his influence that is throwing the great central orb into such a state of perturbation. The periods of greatest sun-spot activity, at any rate, correspond pretty closely with Jupiter's perihelia. Whether the action of these forces causes cyclones and other atmospherical disturbances on our planet is an unsettled question, but there are two things that the presence of the sun-spots promises with certainty, to wit, northern lights and unusual electrical activity.

Yesterday the prizes were distributed at the Berlin fish fair, which has now nearly run its course in the new Agricultural Museum and the adjuncts of edifices, gardens, lakes, and anks arranged for it. Opened April 20, with imposing ceremonies, the beautifully orna-mented and decorated structure contains the best piscatorial products of all famous fishy countries, from Japan to Norway, and from Cochin China to Cape Cod. The eye, the oar. and the nose have been regaled with flab flab products, and fish belongings at this fish fair. There are fish swimming, smoked, spiced skeletonized, sculptured, salted, and stuffed; fish in boxes, barrels, drums, kits, casks, and cans; there are whales, oysters, lobsters, crabs and clams; there are basket nets, eel pots. whale boats, whalebones, smoke houses dummy figures of fishermen, stuffed cormorants or feathered fishermen, marine and river birds of all climes, tubs of cod-liver oil, and a room full of pearls. A pleasant feature of the whole show is that the American contributions are preëminent, and a probably typical feature is the award of the first honorary prize to Prof. Baind of the Smithsonian Institute, who had general charge of the American exhibits, under the Congressional act of appropriation.

# Not No Very Spontaneous.

From a Washington Letter to the Independent Let no one suppose that the nomination of Garfield was a case of spontaneous combastion of en-thusiasm, bursting into fixine on the sixth day of the Convention. To say nothing of those unknown, I do ow of two men, potent in money and power, who went to this Convention with the avowed intention to spare neither to secure the nomination of Gardeld. Night and day they played for him, and won their trump.

# Just the Truth.

From the Philidelphia Record. Thomas F. Bayard is one of that all too small and of American statesmen who are wholly free from ergiversation, intrigue, and other like vices of the mere olitician. The straightforwardness of conduct and con-cept of equivocal methods and immoral policies which are so shiningly distinguished the Bayards for several enerations are conspicuously exemplified in the honest plain speaking, and ingenuous Schator from Delaware.

One of Gen. McClellan's Old Soldiers Aroused. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply True Blue," I would like to say that I had the hom of being very near Gon George B. McClellan's person turing the whole time of bis command of the Army of the Potomac, and that my late comrades in that army, who had opportunity to know the truth, will bear me witness that he was at all times accessible to the soliders, that he was always mingful of their weitner, and a humane gentleman, more than can be said of one, at least, of his successor.

As to his administration of New Jersey's Government during his term of office, he certainly has made several most admirable spholitheoris, notably James Hisber, Chief of the Labor Bureau, and John it, Draw, the able statisticism of that State. I think "True Hine" should see the form the Whole he was a volunteer, or one of the staysthouses." C. W. H. sho had opportunity to know the truth, will bear me

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It would be much more in accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the people if the nation's birthday

cat majority of the people if the nation's dirindary ere celebrated in a more sensible and Christian ianner, instead of in the old "glorious" style, with fire-rackers, torpedox, pixtols, and gins, and the subse-uent long list of accelerate, loss of the and indicate and the results of property. The French are about in the first is earliers or in frost their army, and it is time that he American people should forever abolish the old hinese way of celebrating the glorious Fourier. Another Utterance from New Jersey.

hall have the nomination!
Common sense, honesty, decency, fairness, consist-ncy, expediency, and all the minor political virtues point

# The Leiands' Bankruptey.

After the failure of the Lehands in the Metro politan Hotel there was a contest among their creditors to obtain possession of their assets. A. T. Stewart claimed to some possession of their assets. A T. Stewart claimed a mortgage on the furniture for rent. Other creditors levied on indements. The assets were send in 1872 for Full-SI, and the proceeds of posited in bonk to await the result of the little short. The creditors have been thin ing over the projectly in the United States courts about eight verse, and the property was divided yesteriary by order of the Openit Court, haved on the finding of the Superine Court of the United States. The Stewart exists claimed \$554.37, but get only \$60.03.

# Pike County Land Sales.

MILFORD, Pike Co., Pa., June 17 .- The exten sive land sales which have been in progress here since Monday are now over, about 15.0% acres of valuable land having been soid. The prices laid were exceedingly low the total amount resulved being about \$1.500. The lands were nearly all bought by parties from New York. CORRESPONDENCE.

etters Between Mr. W. M. Gwin and Mr. Henry A. Tilden. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

report of an interview purporting to have taken place between Dr. Gwin and a Herald reporter. published yesterday, has furnished an occasion for the following correspondence:

WINDSON HOTEL, June 19, 1880

Duan Siz: I will thank you to inform me if the encloses extract from the *Herald* of this morning is a substantially correct account of your interview with its reporter. It is so widely at variance with what actually occurred resterday in your very brief interview with Gov. Hiden, at which I chanced to be present, that I am constrained to presume that you have been misrepresented. Yours, P. S.—My measurer will wait for your reply.

New York, Jane 16, 1880. Henry A. Tilden, Esq.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date I beg to say that so far as the Herall reported any views or opinious of Mr. Tilden, as expressed to me in our brief interview o yesterday, it has fallen into error. But my own views and opinions are correctly reported. Yours respectfully. In the report enclosed in the first of the fore-

going letters and referred to in the second, oc curs the following paragraph purporting to quote the language of Mr. Tilden: "I saw Mr. Tilden yesterday and had a long talk with him. He says that in this matter, as far as be is con cerned, Judge Pield has no brothers, and that this little

personal matter would not stand in the way with him if Field is likely to be nominated." Dr. Gwin admits the incorrectness of this report, but, by omitting to state in what particulars, leaves the public still liable to a false impression of what fell from the lips of Mr. Tilden in that interview. As I chanced to be present during the whole conversation, I will thank you to state that what is described as " a long

talk" did not last more than five minutes. I will thank you to state further that no allusion whatever was made to Judge Field or to either of his brothers by Mr. Tilden, or to any matter having any bearing whatever upon Judge Field's nomination.

Yours respectfully, HENRY A. TILDEM. WINDSOR HOTEL, June 16, 1880.

THE COST OF THE GOVERNMENT.

nary of the Appropriations Made by the Session of Congress Just Ended. WASHINGTON, June 17 .- The appropriations made during the session of Congress which ended yesterday are as follows: Regular annual Pension bill, \$32,404.000; Pension Deficiency, \$9.322,999,22; Post Office Appropriation, \$39,093,420; Post Office Deficiency. \$1,250,000; Military Academy, \$316.234.38; Fortifications, \$550,000; Consular and Diplomatic, \$1.184,135; Navv. \$14,405,797.70; Army, \$26,425.800; Indian, \$4,656,314,20; Indian Deficiency, \$135,000; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, \$16,274,223.59; Sundry Civil, \$22,523,-821.60: River and Harbor, \$8,220,500: District of Columbia, \$1,714.498.67; Agricultural \$253.300: Regular Deficience bull, \$4,577,002.04; Printing Deficiency, \$350,000; House and Senate Contingent Fund Deficiencies, \$39,012; Miscellaneous (estimate), \$2,400,000, Total, \$186,805.058.40

Miscelian-ous (estimate), \$2,400,000, Total, \$186,805,058,40.

The "miscellaneous" estimate includes \$1,095,000 appropriated for the construction of public buildings at Baltimore. Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities not provided for in the Sundry Civil bill: \$200,000 for new military posts; about \$400,000 for war claims of loyal citizens in the border and Southern States; \$100,000 to carry into effect the French treaty; \$120,000 for the Yorkown monument and Centennial celebration; \$75,000 to provide a site for the Navai Observatory; and about \$100,000 for additional clerks to settle pension claims.

Last year's appropriations (including \$2,431,-438 appropriated by miscellaneous bills and \$26,000,000 specially appropriated for arrearages of pensions) argregated \$192,860,237.17. The department estimates, upon which the appropriations made this year were based, aggregated, in round numbers, \$193,000,000.

# THE OLD WORLD EXODUS.

Evils that the Emigration Commissioners are

Trying to Correct. The Commissioners of Emigration have recently received complaints to the effect that the trunk line railroads were cutting emigrant rates, particularly the Erie. The cutting has been chiefly done through agents in Europe, who have sold orders for tickets to emigrant The investigation of the complaints has led to the discovery that the competition between the companies has been growing stronger of late. and that the New York, Lake Erie and Western has exceeded its proportion of the traffic by about 10,000 persons. It was also learned that many emigrants have been overcharged by

many emigrants have been overcharged by Europeau agents.

Another evil of the foreign order system has been to take the emigrants out of the care of the emigrant authorities here, and also to impede them in doing their work.

The Commissioners have therefore passed a resolution calling the attention of the three truck lines running from this port—the Erie, Pennsylvania, and New York Central—to the evils, urging their abatement, and notifying the railroads that the cutting must be stopped. It has also been discovered that many of the employees of Castle Garden, emigrant boarding house runners and keepers, and all the missionaries admitted to the Garden, excepting one, have been in the habit of selling railroad tickets to emigrants and accepting a commission from the railroads therefor. The Commissioners have therefore, notified the employees that the penalty for continuing this business will be immediate discharge, and the boarding house keepers and runners that their ligenses will be arroyated for the offerent

#### Garfield Helped by his Twist. From the Tribune.

Press the Primer.

DANBURY, Conn., June 11.—Hearing that the Rev. J. L. Darsie of the Disciples' Church ("Campbellites") in this place was formerly a pupil of James A. Garffeld at Hiram, Onto, I called on him to-day to learn something about that inceresting episode in the candidate's life. Yes, he said: I attended school at the Western Reserve Eelectic Institute when Garffeli was principal, and I recall vividly his method of teaching. If he wanted to sheak to a pupil, either for reproof or approbation, he would generally manage to get one arm around him and draw him close up to him. He had a neculiar way of shaking hands, too, giving a twist to your arm and drawing you right up to him. This sympathetic manner has helped him to advancement. When I was janitor he used sometimes to stop me and ask my opinion about this and that, as if seriously advising with me. I can see now that my opinion could not have been of any value, and that he probably asked me partly to increase my self-respect, and partly to show me that he felt an interest in me I can see now that my opinion could not have been of any value, and that he probably asked me partly to increase my self-respect, and partly to show me that he felt an interest in me. He broke out one day in the midst of a lesson with "Henry, how many bosts are there under the building down stairs?" Henry expressed his opinion, and the question went around the class, hardly one getting it right. Then it was, "How many boot-scrapers are there at the door?" How many windows in the building? "How many tress in the field?" What were the colors of different rooms, and the peculiarities of any familiar objects? He was the keenest observer I ever saw. I think he noticed and numbered every button on our coats.

Mr. Garfield will be sure to get a large vote from the members of the Disciples Church in this country. We number about half a million. We are immersionists, of course—members of the great Baptist family. Garfield was never ordained a minister, but he preached in this town twenty-four years ago this summer. Citizons remember him as a gaunt, awkward youth, with trousers about a foot too short, and big red hands. But he had a voice like a trumpet, and when he was fired with his theme he carried his audience with him.

# A Free Thinker not a Competent Juror.

OTTAWA, June 17 .- The case of the Queen agt Joseph Pelletier, before the Court of General Sessions here, has created some interest. Counsel for Pelle-TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who ier entered a plea against the composition of the Grand ency, expediency, and all the minor political virtues point imperatively to Talden.

Imperatively to Talden.

On the other hind, Tammany and the backers of various dark horses say No. Is there says to be more about the presence of the control of the property permitted to affirm, and that therefore there was no right indicated the presence. Counsel arched at the presence of the above maned wirtness. Or is there only a beginning masses under that title, operated by Tammany as its mind and seni?

We shall see next wear. One thing is since New Jersey will be unsecretain ground for dark horses to run on this fall.

Mornistows, N. J., June 17.

As Old Democraz.

The Duty on Mail. Jury, on the allegation that a Free Thinker had been

#### The Duty on Mait. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: Your

Washington correspondent speaks of a bill to reduce the duty on mail. The bill as it passed the House increased the duty on mail to a specific duty of 20 cents per bushel. the present dut) being 20 per cent advalorent, or about 18 gents her lisshed on the average. The brewer is the sufferer by this increase of duty. Many of its protested minist its passage as it was bindy an attempt to establish on monopoly by a new right master.

BROOKLYN, June 17. June 18.

#### Hands off the Lobster Pots ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Attention

was called some time ago to the cowardly thicking of some tag crews along our beach. They would lift the lobster nots, empty their contents, and then throw them overboard. The Sex has stopped that. But now the plub beats are believed their test level, and to night one was seen litting a row of pots. By telling them that they are waitched, has Sex will conter another layer on the first support.

II. C. Long BRANCH, June 16.

THE CORRUPT CANDIDATE.

Resolutions Adopted by a Large Body of Gen Gardeld's Republican Constituents, Sept

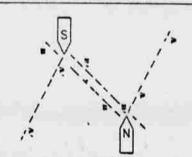
Resolved. That we arraign and denounce James A. Garfield for his corrupt connection with the Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in Congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the vidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Resolved. That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for \$5,000 to the De Golver Payement Ring to aid them in securing contract from the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia: selling his influence to the said Ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost, as sworn to by one of the contractors; selling his influence to aid said Ring in securing a contract, to procure which t corruptly spent 297,000 "for influence;" selling his in fluence in a matter that involved no question of law, upor the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manuer so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

## An Improved System of Fog Signals.

The collision between the steamboats

Narragansett and Stonington last Friday night, and the later one between The Queen and the Anchoria at sea, afford fresh proof of the in-efficiency of the present system of fog signalling. Many improvements have been made in naval architecture. A system of water-tight bulkheads has been devised by which a ship may carry away her bows without sinking, as in the case of the Arizona, or receive the iron prow of another ship in the waist, between wind and water, as did the Anchoria. The greatest amount of carrying capacity with the greatest speed has been accurately determined. Ships have been furnished with liquid compasses, whose needles do not sway to the side that contains the most iron, and steam-steering gear and iron masts have ceased to excite curiosity. The old manner of handling ships in thick weather, however, remains unchanged. According to this system, when two steamers or steamboats meet, the one which first signals the other tells how her wheel must be put, whether to the starboard or port. This order must not only be instantly obeyed, under the rules, but the second vessel must signal back indicating the fact. At the first glance this looks very well, and, if the weather was always clear, probably no better system could be devised. In thick and loggy weather, however, the conditions under which ships meet are altogrether different. All seamen know that it is impossible at sea to judge of the exact point from which a vessel is advancing. At one moment the low, moaning steam whistle seems to be off the starboard bow. Again it is dead shead or off the port bow. Thus it is impossible to decide whether if both heims be put a-starboard or a-port, two vessels will run each other down or pass clear. In the case of the Narragansett and Stonington, it is in evidence that each was sware of the other's presence some time before the signal was given for "heims a-starboard." When the two successive whistles were given by which this is indicated, the positions of these boats were as in the following diagram: second vessel must signal back indicating the



S.—The Stonington bound for New York.
N.—The Narragansett bound for Stonington. N-The Sarraganeti bound for Stonington.

The signal of two whistles means in reality that each vessel shall pass to the left of the other—starboard to starboard, or green light to green light. Now it will be readly seen from the diagram that the pilot who first gave the signal to pass in this position was unaware of the position of the notwarding vessel. Had he given the port signal the two ships would have traversed the tracks A A and A' A' and run clear of each other. Instead of this, the starboard signal compelied them to attempt the courses B B and B' B. The shortness of the track prevented the safe execution of this unnecessary manuture and resulted in disaster.

In the case of The Queen and the Anchoria, passongers of both vessels agree in the statement that the two vessels were signating each

in the same relative positions as were the Narraganett and the Stonington just before their collisions.

Some years ago a system for preventing collisions at sea in thick weather was exhibited before the British Admiraity. By means of whistless of fog horns, the masters of two approaching vessels would be enabled to judge pretty accurately of the quarter from which the other was approaching. By this system the master of a sailing sine could indicate to an approaching special processes and information as: I am an approaching special processes and information as: I am allowed," in case of his coming to analytic to expect a coming tessel, and, in case of a ship would be enabled to accordant in thick weather from shout what quarter to expect a coming vessel, and, in case of a ship close hauled, to make sufficient allowance to clear her.

Some time since an account was published in Titt SUN of a most ingenious system invented in the boundard of the care of the Morse telegraphic alphabet. If the Narraganest the thickest wonther. Capt. Barker and she believes of the Morse telegraphic alphabet. If the Narraganest and the Stonington has been on the second of the exact whereabouts of the other. Thus Capt. Nye of the Stonington that have been approached the process of the Morse telegraphic alphabet. If the Narraganest, whose vessel was sterring about southers, would not have continued to blook three short whistles, indicating that he was steering due west. Then the Captain of the Narraganest, whose vessel was sterring about southers, the sum of the control of pulling his wheele assurboard, but install not to make a sufficient where the process of the party, and the party and the process of the party and th

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I, an old efficen of the United States, a student of history, a lover of liberty and good government, suggest to Democrats, Republicans, and others to unite in a rest convention of Fontainchleau is valued at 2000 200 1830c. The that shall truly represent the will of the majority of citizens. This can easily be done, as Garffeld's nomination for President is not satisfactory to the Republican party. No man, except that he he taintless is worthy of the chief office of a great nation like the United States. It is time that corruption, imbecility, bribe-taking, and bero worship should be such so low that neither tongue nor pen may tollow them. Now is the hour to procure gening ability, homesty, and unshakable devolution to like bubble inferest, and to the majesty, greatness, power, perpetuity, homer, and remove of the United Sistes, by selection a President and Vice President who shall has selecting a President and Vire President who shall are
reas in their pristing purity the accreasing quanties. It
the regulate be thoroughly purified and cleanised. We
have the power, letting have the will to do it.
There is yet time to hold a universal convention, representing all children of every state, to clean? It has well
the intelligence for the mobilest social work that can
be stone to subserve the interests or humanity. Naw York, June 16

# Census Figures Not Ready.

population of the city as shown by the late census. Near-ity all the enumerators have finished their work, but sevr I districts remain to be completed. This is owing to the sickness and removal of several enumerators. A the signifies and removal of several enumerators. A number of cases of compliants against persons or reliating information have been placed in the hards of the listened Altoriusy for proceedings of the main threatened to short all cumerator. Mr. and the same har projected a felter from a ciliar who says for since her sported a felter from a ciliar who says for since her set that the saming her set M. So women have desired to make such our roottons. Mr. Adams estimates that at least on dark mass clapse ferons her can give the exact figures of the population of this city.

#### Ex-Senator Howell Dead. KEOKUR, Iowa, June 17.-Judge J. B. Howell

died at his residence here this morning, aged 64. When the Republican party was organized in lowe he was one The Republican party was organized in lows he was one of the foremost in it, and in 1870 he was elected to the foremost in it, and in 1870 he was elected to the first of the foremost in it. The was one of the foremost of the foremost of the foremost of the first of the foremost of the

SUNDEAMA.

-England paid Germany three millions

terling for potatoes last year.

—A man at Athens, Ga., seeing a child fall

from a third-story window, poshed a parrel of water into the spot, and the little one fell into it harmlessly. -Evidently trade is improving in Glas-

gow. One Monday morning last month the police returns showed 250 "drunks," scalast only 297 last year. ... The census taken last February shows

that Denmark, meluding the Parce Isles, has 1,580,675 inhabitants. Ten years are the total was 1,784,741. -The Roumanian Administration has begun setting out forests of young tores in the Dobrudja. Near Mendie, 14,000 trees have already been planted. -Mr. Coombs, late High Sheriff of Somer-

etshire, England, committed suicide last month in a lelirium of grief at the loss of his wife, who had died two days before

-Mr. Laurence Oliphant is engaged upon a book to be entitled "The Land of Glicad," In which he will give an account of his travels and discoveries in eastern Palestine.

-The reduction of the incomes of the landed gentry in England is sending many to sconomize abroad, where they can live in a style in which they would not like to live in England.

-An experiment is to be made of direct mail steamers between Italy and the United States. The Vincenzo Florio left Patermo on June 7, and is expected to reach New York in eighteen days.

-Hard times have led to English squires docking the allowance of their army sons, and there is now much murmuring about officers' expenses, which are higher in the British than in any other service. -At Alyth, in Scotland, a few days since

the sun's rays, focussed through the glass of a round water bottle, set fire to a dwelling house. The smoke and clacking noise awoke the inmates, but the flames were not excluguished until considerable damage had -Father Martin Marty, formerly Abbot of St. Meinrad, Indiana, is appointed Histop of Dako ta, and will, it is believed, ultimately be placed in the

agonizing position of remitting Peter's nence with the signature "Bismarckiensu Episcopus," Bismarck being the capital of the new see. -In no court, says the London Truth, are more beautiful wemen to be seen than in Enziand; but it is to be regretted that more pains are not taken to teach graceful walking. Even in a ball room, what with

high heels and tied back skirts, the art of progression to far too much neglected by English women.

Gen. Carroll Tévis, who was decorated on the field, at the battle of Hericourt, has been pro-moted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honor, for exceptional services rendered to France during the war of 1870-71." Although several other Americans have received the Legion of Honor, Gen. Tevis is the only one

to whom it has been given for actual military service -The Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung tells how lately, when a Polish nobleman was en route with a gang of convicts to Siberia, his motherless boy of to whom he had been allowed to take with him, fell ill, and the father asked the officer in charge to allow him to hire a wagon. The father grew urgent, and as the sol diers forced him back he, in his excitement, tried to sele a rifle from a soldier, and was immediately shot dead

-Up to the gold cup race, at Epsom, Archer's arm had given him no trouble, but when he found, in this race, that Master Kildare, whem he rode, could do as he liked with him, and he had no power to prevent, if was high time to cry "go," and for a considerable period he cannot ride. His luck stuck to him when he escaped from the jaws of Muley Edris, and it is boosed, all over England, he will have shaken off the effects of the bits enough to return to the said le before the end of the year.

-The Liverpool inspectors of explosives report that a quantity of honey recently came into that port with a label well calculated to secure proper handling for the package. In well displayed and large letters, the caution to porters and others ran thus: Handle gently as dynamite. A drop of one inch will cause certain destruction to the contents." The words
"handle gently," "dynamite," and "certain destruc-tion," were, of course, printed in more prominent type than the rest, and one can well understand that little damage was done to the contents of that package

-Those superfine personages, says the London Truth, who find it quite impossible to travel ex-cepting first class, would have received a wholesome les-son had they happened to be at Ensom Downs station on Derby Day. The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, with their party, arrived just as a crowded special was about to start, and, instead of scornfully proclaiming their in-tention of " waiting for the next," as a number of glitter. ing simpletons were disdainfully protesting they must do, they cheerfully entered a assecond-class carriage, recking with tobacco, and travelled to Victoria t

-A lady writes in the London Truth concerning a recent dramatic representation: "I had no-ticed in an opposite box a lady in cream-colored satin and superb ornaments, who appeared to be more than half sales. As I was coming out I encountered her. A gentleman in faultless evening dress was addressing her in a low voice. I heard him says: Stand as straight as you can. The carriage will be here in a moment. You must stand straight.' A kind of desperate look was on his face. His companion was intoxicated! A few mo ments later he almost lifted her into a carriage, which rolled away to one of the statellest 'homes in England. If bome it can be called where the master shuns the eys of his own servants, knowing that they are aware of his

wife a disgrace." -A contributor to the Birmingham (Engpassongers of both vessels agree in the statement that the two vessels were signaling each collected the collision. The master of The Queen, it is said, signalled to go to port. When the two ships, however, as the two ships, however, as when one samely morning prayer meeting; years ago it was well attended, but demined down gradually. I had not been to port. When the two ships were sensed to have discovered that this was fatal and gave the signal to pass to the starboard. It was too late, however, as the two ships were probable to the same relative positions as were the Narragansett and the Stonington just before their collision. Cannon street, London. at most of us, he said: 'O Lord, I am glad Thou hast opened a place for Thy worship at Harborne on a Wednesday night. Lord, prosper Thy work. Lord,

cies, comes first, being valued at 112,000,000 francs. The " Palais de Triamon," the special invocite of Queen Marie Automatic, is placed at 13,500 000 trancs, and the Château of Complexing at 15,000 (800 france. The Paints Royal and the Elysco are each estimated at 10.000 039 transa. The Palais de St. Clond, even in its present defaced combined, is valued at 4.700,000 transs, and the Chatcau of Bam-

bouillet at 3,045,000 francs.

-A writer on French and English contrasts says: "To call at Englishman a melon, or to say of a country woman that she was a good, caw like creature, would be no very grave off-case, but applied to French people three terms would be deadly usuits. You must not call a Frenchman a canary, chiher, nor a turkey cock, the latter term meaning minch more than it does in England; mer must you say of a lady that she is a wren (most), this being symonymous in French to saying that she is a simpleton. The similarity in the sound of Eng-Supervisor Adams is not yet able to give the opulation of the city as shown by the late census. Sear. France to make mistakes. Thus they will ask for an argue-fement when they do not want a suite of rooms, but one single room, and they say that their style of living in formering when they seek to convey that it is luminous. the French for which is forced. Again, they mistake found for believe, which must be related chapters, trains for vicer, which is not, while curate is route, and diena-sias for discussion, whiteness this word in Prench means in anzay wrangle. Frenchment are great ki-sers and shagers of hands, but the latter coursest is not practised ward indeed it he tried to shake hands with an unmar ried lady. He might kiss a married adv. however, on New Year's Day, or in an outburst of greatemotion on any other occasion, without anylonly even the husban -demorring; and he may embrace members of his own sex at all times. A French grown-up and kisses his father and alludes to him as manage and as everybody